

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 617 w/CS Economic Stimulus and Insurance Regulation
SPONSOR(S): Kilmer
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1708

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Workforce and Economic Development (Sub)</u>	<u>5 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Winker</u>	<u>Billmeier</u>
2) <u>Commerce</u>	<u>20 Y, 0 N w/CS</u>	<u>Winker</u>	<u>Billmeier</u>
3) <u>Finance & Tax</u>	<u>22 Y, 0 N w/CS</u>	<u>Overton</u>	<u>Diez-Arguelles</u>
4) <u>Transportation and Econ. Dev. Apps. (Sub)</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u>Appropriations</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The bill:

- reduces the unit value of the equipment eligible for a sales tax exemption from \$5,000 to \$500 for businesses located in an enterprise zone;
- renames the Urban High Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program as the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program;
- expands the businesses eligible to apply for the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program to include targeted industries eligible for the qualified target industry business tax refund under s. 288.106, F.S.;
- implements EFI recommendations of enhancing the credit program by increasing local designation of the zones, expanding eligible industries, removing reference to high crime, and allowing transferability of unused credits;
- extends the Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund Program (QTI) and Qualified Defense Contractor Tax Refund Program (QDC) until June 31, 2009;
- creates a personal lines agent license which would be limited to transactions involving property and casualty insurance for noncommercial purposes, such as the sale of residential homeowners and personal automobile insurance;
- excludes from the calculation of adjusted federal income, for purposes of determining corporate tax liability, all amounts included in taxable income by reason of membership or ownership of an interest in a limited liability company with certain characteristics, including being engaged primarily in a space flight business in this state.

The Revenue Estimating Conference estimates that the fiscal impact of the bill for FY 2004/05 will be (\$3.8) million to General Revenue and (\$0.6) million to local governments. The conference also estimates that recurring impact will be (\$4.7) million in General Revenue and (\$0.3) million to local governments. The Department of Financial Service estimates the insurance agency portions of the bill will have a fiscal impact of \$587,500 in FY 04/05 and of \$1,627,392 in FY 05/06.

The QTI and CDC tax refunds are only available through appropriation. According to a representative at OTTED, if the bill is passed the fiscal impact is estimated to be in the \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 per year range. During the 2003/2004 fiscal year, the state appropriated \$21,000,000 to the QTI program. For fiscal year 2003 the State paid out \$270,000 in refunds for the QDC program.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0617a.ft.doc
DATE: April 21, 2004

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. DOES THE BILL:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Reduce government? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Lower taxes? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Expand individual freedom? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Increase personal responsibility? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Empower families? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The bill incorporates recommendations made by Enterprise Florida, Inc., to enhance economic development incentives. The bill expands the availability of economic development incentives and revises laws relating to several of the state's economic development programs. In summary, the bill:

- reduces the unit value of the equipment eligible for a sales tax exemption from \$5,000 to \$500 for businesses located in an enterprise;
- renames the Urban High Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program as the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program;
- expands the businesses eligible to apply for the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program to include targeted industries eligible for the qualified target industry business tax refund under s. 288.106, F.S.;
- implements EFI recommendations of enhancing the credit program by increasing local designation of the zones, expanding eligible industries, removing reference to high crime, and allowing transferability of unused credits;
- allows a corporation to transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of no less than 25% of the remaining credit;
- extends the Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund Program until June 31, 2009;
- extends the expiration date of the qualified defense tax refund program from June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2009; makes several revisions in the statutes related to Enterprise Florida, Inc., related to revising and updating obsolete language related to the economic development trust fund and EFI's responsibilities;
- allows EFI to appoint its own chairperson, facilitating the establishment of a quorum for EFI board meetings, and allows EFI to select its own Executive Committee without restrictions;
- deletes language relating to EFI's and the Agency for Workforce Innovation and jobs preparation, clarifying the requirements for cash giving to EFI and deletes in-kind contributions tom EFI; clarifying what EFI must include in its annual report in terms of reporting on return-on-investment (ROI) and customer-satisfaction;
- allows EFI to use an economic analysis firm for the ROI study;
- revises statutory language allowing for EFI to hire any employee at a base salary greater than the Governor's salary and allowing the EFI Board to establish and modify an employee's compensation;
- facilitates decision making by EFI's Board by changing the requirements for action votes, clarifying EFI's role regarding approving contracts when another entity, such as OTTED, makes an award;
- deletes provisions in current law that EFI employees may not receive a pay raise or bonus in excess of a pay raise or bonus that received from a similarly situated state employee;

- deletes provisions of statute that EFI must assist in the expansion of the solar energy industry which according to EFI is inappropriate to promote one business sector over others without regard to its relative market potential;
- repeals section of statute related to the International Trade Data Resource and Research Center which does not exist;
- repeals obsolete statutory language regarding the state Workforce Development Board which was removed from EFI and renamed Workforce Florida, Inc., in 2000;
- re-enacts EFI's technology commercialization and development initiatives and the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund.

The bill also:

- requires communities receiving grants under the Urban Infill and Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program to report to the state on activities and outcomes related to development and implementation of their infill and redevelopment plans;
- directs the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to assist state agencies and local governments with the identification and pursuit of state and federal grants to help revitalize distressed areas;
- directs the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to review the state's economic development programs related to community revitalization;
- excludes from the calculation of adjusted federal income, for purposes of determining corporate tax liability, all amounts included in taxable income by reason of membership or ownership of an interest in a limited liability company with certain characteristics, including being engaged primarily in a space flight business in this state;
- creates a personal lines agent license which would be limited to transactions involving property and casualty insurance for noncommercial purposes, such as the sale of residential homeowners and personal automobile insurance.

Enterprise Florida, Inc.

Enterprise Florida, Inc. (EFI) is the public-private partnership responsible for leading Florida's statewide economic development efforts. See ss 288.901-9415, F.S. EFI was formed in July 1996, is responsible for economic development, international trade, and statewide business marketing. EFI's mission is to increase economic opportunities for all Floridians through the creation and retention of quality jobs and the active support of strong and growing businesses. EFI is governed by a board of directors which appoints the President of EFI.

States and communities compete with one another to attract, expand, and retain high-wage industries. Florida has incentive programs designed to attract and maintain such desired industries in the state. EFI annually reports on these incentive programs and makes recommendations for changes and improvements in the programs. This bill incorporates the recommendations made by EFI in its report entitled, 2003 Incentives Report: A Progress Report on Programs Funded from the Economic Development Incentives Account and EFI's 2004 Legislative Recommendations for Consideration by the Legislative Committee (November 2003).

Proposed Changes under HB 617

HB 617 makes several revisions in the statutes related to Enterprise Florida, Inc., including:

- revising and updating obsolete language related to the economic development trust fund and EFI's responsibilities (s. 288.095(3)(c), F.S.);
- allowing EFI to appoint its own chairperson, facilitating the establishment of a quorum for EFI board meetings, and allowing EFI to select its own Executive Committee without restrictions (s. 288.901(7), (8) and (11), F.S.);

- deleting language relating to EFI's and the Agency for Workforce Innovation and jobs preparation, clarifying the requirements for cash giving to EFI and deletes in-kind contributions to EFI;
- clarifying what EFI must include in its annual report in terms of reporting on return-on-investment (ROI) and customer-satisfaction; allowing EFI to use an economic analysis firm for the ROI study (s. 288.90151 (1), (4), (5), (7) and (8), F.S.);
- revising statutory language allowing for EFI to hire any employee at a base salary greater than the Governor's salary and allowing the EFI Board to establish and modify an employee's compensation (s. 288.903(3), F.S.);
- facilitating decision making by EFI's Board by changing the requirements for action votes, clarifying EFI's role regarding approving contracts when another entity, such as OTTED, makes an award (s. 288.904(1)(b)1, F.S.);
- deleting provisions in current law that EFI employees may not receive a pay raise or bonus in excess of a pay raise or bonus that received from a similarly situated state employee (s. 288.905(6), F.S.);
- deleting provisions of statute that EFI must assist in the expansion of the solar energy industry which according to EFI is inappropriate to promote one business sector over others without regard to its relative market potential (s. 288.041(3) and (4), F.S.);
- repealing section of statute related to the International Trade Data Resource and Research Center which does not exist (s. 288.8155, F.S.);
- and repealing obsolete statutory language regarding the state Workforce Development Board which was removed from EFI and renamed Workforce Florida, Inc., in 2000 (s. 288.9015(3), F.S.).

Tax Exemptions for Property in Enterprise Zones

Section 212.08(5), F. S., provides exemptions for taxes on business properties located in state designated enterprise zones. In 1980, Florida established one of the first enterprise zone programs in the country to encourage economic growth and investment in distressed areas. An enterprise zone is a specific geographic area targeted for economic revitalization.

The purpose of enterprise zones is to assist local communities, their residents, and the private sector in creating the environment to induce the investment of private resources in business enterprises located in severely distressed areas and to provide jobs for residents in the area. Under the Enterprise Zone Act of 1994 [ss.290.001-290.016, F.S.], areas of the state meeting specified criteria have been designated as enterprise zones.

According to the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development (OTTED), since July 1, 1995, the state has designated 47 enterprise zones. State and local incentives are authorized to induce businesses to invest in enterprise zone which, in turn, offers a number of tax advantages to such businesses willing to make such an investment. Based on data from OTTED, there are currently 26 rural enterprise zones statewide encompassing 1,208 square miles and 111,574 residents.

Below are incentives provided to encourage the revitalization of enterprise zones:

- Enterprise zone jobs credit provided in s. 220.181, F.S.
- Enterprise zone property tax credit provided in s. 220.182, F.S.
- Sales tax exemption for building materials used in the rehabilitation of real property in enterprise zones provided in s. 212.08(5)(g), F.S.
- Sales tax exemption for business property used in an enterprise zone provided in 212.08(5)(h), F.S.
- Sales tax exemption for electrical energy used in an enterprise zone provided in s. 212.08(15), F.S.
- Enterprise zone jobs credit against the sales tax provided in s. 212.096, F.S.
- Occupational license tax exemption in s. 205.054, F.S.
- Economic development ad valorem tax exemption in s. 196.1995, F.S.

Enterprise Zones and Sales Tax Exemption

An incentive [see above for all incentives] for all designated enterprise zones is a sales tax for building equipment used in an enterprise zone. Currently, businesses located within any enterprise zone are eligible for a sales tax refund if the unit value of the equipment is \$5,000 or more [section 212.08(5)(h)].

According to EFI, small businesses make up the majority of businesses located in all enterprise zones. The sales tax refund as currently structured cannot be assessed by the majority of businesses considering locating to or expanding in an enterprise zone because of the current \$5,000 threshold on the value of the equipment.

According to EFI, many small businesses, such as distribution centers, small manufacturers and wholesalers or limited liability companies that may consider locating in an enterprise zone or have actually located in a zones either do not collect and remit sales tax or have no Florida corporate income tax liability.

The bill reduces the unit value of the equipment eligible for a sales tax exemption from \$5,000 to \$500 for businesses located in an enterprise zone.

The Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program

The Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program was created in 1997 to encourage the creation of jobs in urban areas of Florida. See s. 212.097, F.S. The program provides tax credits to eligible businesses that are located within the 13 urban areas designated by OTTED and hire a specific number of employees. The credit ranges from \$500 to \$2,000 per qualified job and can be taken against either the Florida Corporate Income Tax or the Florida Sales and Use Tax, but not both. A total of \$5 million of tax credits may be approved under the Urban Job Tax Credit Program each calendar year. EFI reports that under the current program, approved credits are less than the full \$5 million of authorized credits

The bill implements EFI recommendations of enhancing the credit program by increasing local designation of the zones, expanding eligible industries, removing reference to high crime, and allowing transferability of unused credits. The specific changes are discussed below.

Name of Tax Credit Program

The bill changes the name of the “Urban High Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program” to the “Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program.”

Eligible Businesses

Current businesses eligible to receive a tax credit under the program include: agriculture, forestry, fishing manufacturing, retail, public warehousing, public storage, hotels, other lodging places, research and development, motion picture production and allied services, public golf courses, and public amusement parks. See s. 212.097(1)(a), F.S.

The bill expands the businesses eligible to apply for the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program to include targeted industries eligible for the qualified target industry business tax refund under s. 288.106, F.S.

Section 288.106(1)(m), F.S., provides that OTTED, in conjunction with EFI, develop a list of targeted industries which are eligible to apply for the qualified target industry business tax refund. In developing the list, the following principles must be used:

- Future growth - Industry forecasts should indicate strong expectation for future growth in both employment and output, according to the most recent available data. Special consideration should be given to Florida's growing access to international markets or to replacing imports.
- Stability - The industry should not be subject to periodic layoffs, whether due to seasonality or sensitivity to volatile economic variables such as weather. The industry should also be relatively resistant to recession, so that the demand for products of this industry is not necessarily subject to decline during an economic downturn.
- High wage - The industry should pay relatively high wages compared to statewide or area averages.
- Market and resource independent - The location of industry businesses should not be dependent on Florida markets or resources as indicated by industry analysis.
- Industrial base diversification and strengthening - The industry should contribute toward expanding or diversifying the state's or area's economic base, as indicated by analysis of employment and output shares compared to national and regional trends. Special consideration should be given to industries that strengthen regional economies by adding value to basic products or building regional industrial clusters as indicated by industry analysis.
- Economic benefits - The industry should have strong positive impacts on or benefits to the state and regional economies.

Rankings and Credits under Current Law

In administering the Urban High-Crime Job Tax Credit, the top 15 high-crime areas are ranked by OTTED according to the following five factors:

- Highest arrest rates within the geographic area for violent crime and for such other crimes as drug sale, drug possession, prostitution, vandalism, and civil disturbances;
- Highest reported crime volume and rate of specific property crimes such as business and residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism;
- Highest percentage of reported index crimes that are violent in nature;
- Highest overall index crime volume for the area; and
- Highest overall index crime rate for the geographic area.

Tier-one areas are ranked 1 through 5 and represent the highest crime areas according to this ranking. Tier-two areas are ranked 6 through 10. Tier-three areas are ranked 11 through 15 and represent those areas with the lowest crime rate according to this ranking. See s. 212.097(1)(e), F.S.

A new eligible business may apply for a one time tax credit at any time during its first year of operation. A new company located in a tier-one crime area that has 10 or more qualified employees receives a \$1,500 tax credit for each employee. A new company located in a tier-two crime area that has 20 or more qualified employees receives a \$1,000 tax credit for each employee. A new company located in a tier-three crime area that has 30 or more qualified employees receives a \$500 tax credit for each employee. See s. 212.097(2), F.S.

An existing eligible business located in a tier-one crime area that has five or more qualified employees than it had one year prior to its date of application receives a \$1,500 tax credit for each additional employee. An existing company located in a tier-two crime area that has 10 or more qualified employees receives a \$1,000 tax credit for each additional employee. An existing company located in a tier-three crime area that has 15 or more qualified employees receives a \$500 tax credit for each additional employee. An existing eligible business may apply for the credit at any time but no more than once in any 12-month period. An existing eligible business that received a credit as a new eligible business may not apply for this credit sooner than 12 months after application as a new eligible business. See s. 212.097(3), F.S.

An additional credit of \$500 is available for new employees who are welfare transition program participants. Such employee must be employed on the application date and have been employed less than 1 year. This is for both new and existing businesses at all tier levels. See s. 212.097(4), F.S.

Proposed Changes under HB 617

Instead of OTTED ranking areas using separate criteria, the bill directs OTTED to rank those areas nominated by a county or municipality as urban tax credit areas using the same criteria as the county and municipalities (see Designation Process below). Instead of designating the 15 highest distress profile urban areas, the bill directs OTTED to designate 30. The bill eliminates the tier system. Under the bill all eligible new businesses qualify for a \$1,000 tax credit per employee and all eligible existing businesses with 10 or more employees qualify for a \$1,000 credit per employee.

Designation Process under Current Law

A county, municipality, or a county and one or more municipalities together may apply to OTTED for designation upon the adoption of a resolution that:

- Finds that a high-crime area exists in such county or municipality, or in both the county and one or more municipalities, which exhibits extreme levels of poverty, unemployment, physical deterioration, and economic disinvestment;
- Determines that the rehabilitation, conservation, or redevelopment, or a combination, of the high-crime area is necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the local government submitting an application; and
- Determines that the revitalization of the high-crime area can occur if the public or private sector can be induced to invest its own resources in productive enterprises that build or rebuild the economic viability of the area. See s. 212.097(6), F.S.

The governing body of the local government nominating the area for designation must provide OTTED with the following information:

- The overall index crime rate for the geographic area;
- The overall index crime volume for the area;
- The percentage of reported index crimes that are violent in nature;
- The reported crime volume and the rate of specific property crimes, i.e. business and residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism; and
- The arrest rates within the geographic area for violent crime and for crimes such as drug sale, prostitution, disorderly conduct, and public-order offenses.

Changes to the Designation Process under HB 617

Under the bill, the county or municipality follows the same procedure, except the county or municipality no longer is required to provide OTTED the information outlined above. Instead, the county or municipality must demonstrate to OTTED that the area meets the following:

- Income characteristics - Forty percent of area residents earn at or below minimum wage or more than 20 percent of residents or families live below the federal standard of poverty for individuals or a family of four.
- Education characteristics - Has a high school dropout rate higher than the county average or has a high school graduation rate lower than the state average.
- Workforce and employment characteristics - Has an unemployment rate at least 3 percentage points higher than the state's unemployment rate; greater than 50 percent of families subject to the welfare-to-work transition time limit are either within 6 months of the time limit or are receiving cash assistance under a period of hardship extension to the time limit; or is identified as a labor surplus

area using the criteria established by the United States Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.

- Crime characteristics - Has an arrest rate higher than the state's average rate for such crimes as drug sale, drug possession, prostitution, vandalism, and civil disturbances, as recorded by the total crime index of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement or ranks in the top 30 percent of zip codes with reported crimes that are violent in nature.
- Residential and commercial property related characteristics - Fifty percent or more of area residents rent; property values are within the lower 50 percent of the county's assessed property values; more than 5 percent of area homes, apartments, or buildings are abandoned, have been condemned within the previous 24 months, or have a greater number of violations of the Florida Building Code than recorded in the remainder of the county or municipality; or tax or special assessment delinquencies which exceed the fair value of the land.

Designated Area Size and Population under Current Law

Under current law, an area nominated for designation under Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program must not exceed 20 square miles and either has a continuous boundary or consists of not more than three noncontiguous parcels. See s. 212.097(9)(a), F.S. In addition, the area may not exceed the following mileage limitation:

- For communities having a total population of 150,000 persons or more, the area may not exceed 20 square miles.
- For communities having a total population of 50,000 persons or more, but fewer than 150,000 persons, the area may not exceed 10 square miles.
- For communities having a total population of 20,000 persons or more, but fewer than 50,000 persons, the area may not exceed five square miles.
- For communities having a total population of fewer than 20,000 persons, the area may not exceed three square miles. See s. 212.097(9)(b), F.S.

Changes under HB 617

The bill changes these requirements by providing the selected area has a continuous boundary or consists of not more than three noncontiguous parcels and that the selected area does not exceed the following mileage limitation:

- For areas having a total population of 150,000 persons or more, the selected area does not exceed 20 square miles and is within 10 miles of the central business district of a city.
- For areas having a total population of 50,000 persons or more, but fewer than 150,000 persons, the selected area does not exceed 10 square miles and is within 7.5 miles of the central business district of a city.
- For areas having a total population of 20,000 persons or more, but fewer than 50,000 persons, the selected area does not exceed 5 square miles and is within 5 miles of the central business district of a city.
- For areas having a total population of fewer than 20,000 persons, the selected area does not exceed 3 square miles and is within 3 miles of the central business district of a city.

A designated urban core or inner city may not include any portion of a central business district, as that term is used, unless the poverty rate for each census geographic block group in the district is not less than 30 percent.

Transfer of Unused Credits under the Urban High Crime and Rural Job Tax Credit Programs

Under current law, a corporation who receives a credit but does not have enough tax liability to fully utilize tax credits under the Urban High Crime and Rural Job Tax Credit Programs [See s. 212.098, F.S.] may not transfer the credit to another entity.

The bill allows a corporation to transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of no less than 25% of the remaining credit. The entity acquiring the credit may use it in the same manner and the under the same limitations as the original recipient. The credits may not be transferred again.

Tax Refund Program for Qualified Target Industry Businesses

The Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund Program (QTI Program), s. 288.106, F.S., is one of the state's economic development incentives. Under the program, eligible businesses may receive refunds of previously paid taxes, based upon the creation of jobs at a certain salary level.

Eligible businesses must be in an industry that meets the following criteria:

- Future growth - Industry forecasts should indicate strong expectation for future growth in both employment and output, according to the most recent available data. Special consideration should be given to Florida's growing access to international markets or to replacing imports.
- Stability - The industry should not be subject to periodic layoffs, whether due to seasonality or sensitivity to volatile economic variables such as weather. The industry should also be relatively resistant to recession, so that the demand for products of this industry is not necessarily subject to decline during an economic downturn.
- High wage - The industry should pay relatively high wages compared to statewide or area averages.
- Market and resource independent - The location of industry businesses should not be dependent on Florida markets or resources as indicated by industry analysis.
- Industrial base diversification and strengthening - The industry should contribute toward expanding or diversifying the state's or area's economic base, as indicated by analysis of employment and output shares compared to national and regional trends. Special consideration should be given to industries that strengthen regional economies by adding value to basic products or building regional industrial clusters as indicated by industry analysis.
- Economic benefits - The industry should have strong positive impacts on or benefits to the state and regional economies.

Businesses that may qualify as a qualified target industry business and thus be approved to receive tax refunds must be engaged in one of the following activities: manufacturing; financial and insurance services; wholesale trade; information industries; professional technical, scientific, and technical services; management services; and administrative and support services.

Section 288.106(4), F.S., requires each QTI Program business to enter into a written agreement with OTTED concerning the business's participation in the program. Compliance with the terms and conditions of a tax refund agreement is a condition precedent for the receipt of a tax refund each year. The failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the tax refund agreement results in the loss of eligibility for receipt of all tax refunds previously authorized and the revocation by the director of OTTED of the certification of the business entity as a qualified target industry business. However, s. 288.106(5)(d), F.S., provides for a prorated tax refund, less a 5-percent penalty, for a QTI Program business that proves it has achieved at least 80 percent of its job creation goal and 90 percent of the average wage specified in its agreement with OTTED.

Additionally, the 2002 Legislature amended s. 288.106(4)(b), F.S., to enable certain businesses to remain in the QTI Program after failing to meet their contractual obligations. Such businesses may remain in the QTI Program if they apply for an economic-stimulus exemption from their contractual obligations due to

negative economic conditions or terrorism, in lieu of a tax refund claim that was scheduled to be submitted between January 2, 2001, and June 30, 2003.

Changes to the QTI Program under HB 617

Section 288.106(7), F.S., provides for a repeal of s. 288.106, F.S., on June 30, 2004. The bill extends the QTI Program until June 30, 2009.

Tax Refund Program for Qualified Defense Contractors

Finding that high technology jobs in the state were threatened by downsizing in the national defense budget, the Legislature during a special session in 1993 created a tax refund program designed to facilitate the employment of Florida citizens by defense contractors. The Qualified Defense Contractor Tax Refund Program (QDC Program) authorized tax refunds to a certified contractor that: (1) secured a new Department of Defense (DOD) contract; (2) consolidated an existing DOD contract in Florida; (3) converted defense production jobs to non-defense production jobs; or (4) contracted for the reuse of a defense-related facility. See s. 288.104, F.S. (1994 Supp). The program was repealed effective December 1, 1994. The Legislature had specified that the program would be repealed effective December 1, 1994, if no qualified applicant had entered into a valid Department of Defense (DOD) contract or begun consolidation of an existing DOD contract, which was expected to result in the employment of at least 1,000 full-time employees. Because this condition was not satisfied by a single qualified applicant, the statute stood repealed.

In 1996, the QDC Program was re-created and codified in s. 288.1045, F.S. In order to participate in the program and be eligible to receive tax refunds, a business must apply to OTTED for certification. The statute prescribes information that must be submitted by a defense contractor in order to be certified. See s. 288.1045, F.S. The QDC Program features a local financial support component, under which an eligible business must secure a resolution adopted by county government which recommends the project and which indicates that the necessary commitments of local financial support for the business exist. Local financial support means funding from local sources, public or private, which is equal to 20 percent of the annual tax refund for a qualified business. See s. 288.1045(1)(o) and (3), F.S.

Approved applicants enter into an agreement with OTTED and may receive refunds based on the payment of sales and use taxes, corporate income taxes, intangible personal property taxes, emergency excise taxes, excise taxes on documents, and ad valorem taxes. Tax refunds generally are paid to a participating business over a period of several years. A qualified applicant may not be qualified for any project to receive more than \$5,000 times the number of jobs provided for in the tax refund agreement.

A QDC Program business's compliance with the terms and conditions of its tax refund agreement with OTTED is a condition precedent for the receipt of a tax refund each year. See s. 288.1045 (4)(b), F.S. The failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the tax refund agreement results in the loss of eligibility for receipt of all tax refunds previously authorized and the revocation by the director of OTTED of the certification of the business entity as a QDC Program business. However, s. 288.1045(5)(g), F.S., provides for a prorated tax refund, less a 5-percent penalty, for a QDC Program business that proves it has achieved at least 80 percent of its projected employment goal and pays at least 90 percent of the average wage specified in its tax refund agreement. Alternatively, a qualified defense contractor that fails to achieve its contractual obligations may remain in the QDC program if it receives an economic-stimulus exemption. A qualified defense contractor is eligible for an economic-stimulus exemption if its failure to comply with its contractual obligations with OTTED is the result of negative economic conditions in the defense industry or the result of terrorism. The qualified defense contractor must also submit a request for an economic-stimulus exemption to OTTED in lieu of any tax refund claim scheduled to be submitted between January 2, 2001, and June 30, 2003.

The QDC program expires on June 30, 2004.

Proposed Changes under HB 617

The bill extends the date by which an applicant may not be certified as qualified under the QDC program from June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2009. Any tax refunds agreement in effect on that date will continue in effect in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Authorized Technology Development Programs

The Technology Development Program was created under EFI in 1993. See s. 288.9515, F.S. The program was set to expire on December 31, 2003, unless reenacted by the Legislature. In 2003, the Legislature extended the expiration date of the program until July 1, 2004. See s. 80, ch. 2003-399, Laws of Florida.

Section 288.9515, F.S., authorizes EFI to:

- Create technology applications services
- Create a technology development financing fund called the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund. The fund is used to increase technology development in the state by investing in technology development projects. EFI shall also invest the fund in technology research or development projects that have the potential for commercial market application.
- Create technology commercialization programs in partnership with private enterprises, educational institutions, and other institutions.

Chapter 2002-265, Laws of Florida, directed the Office Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to review EFI's authority to establish technology commercialization and development projects. Technology commercialization means the process of bringing an investment-grade technology out of an enterprise, university, or federal laboratory for first-run application in the marketplace. Technology development means strategically focused research aimed at developing investment-grade technologies essential to market competitiveness. See s. 288.9511(8)

After conducting its review, OPPAGA recommended that EFI ought to play a central role in fostering technology commercialization and development in the state. EFI has implemented several initiatives to increase the number of technology-based companies and jobs in Florida.

In its report (Report No. 02-59), OPPAGA made the following specific recommendations concerning s. 288.9515, F.S.:

- The Legislature should re-enact s. 288.9515(5), Florida Statutes, which authorizes Enterprise Florida, Inc., to create technology commercialization programs in partnership with private enterprises, educational institutions, and other institutions. This would underscore Enterprise Florida, Inc., as having a key role in supporting technology commercialization and development in the state.
- The Legislature should amend and re-enact s. 288.9515(1)(a)–(f), Florida Statutes. These sections presently authorize Enterprise Florida, Inc., to create technology applications services, and to serve as an umbrella organization for technology applications service providers in the state. Section 288.9511(6), Florida Statutes, defines technology applications as the introduction and adaptation of off-the-shelf technologies and state-of-the-art management practices to the specific circumstances of an individual firm. Technology application services were provided by the former Florida Manufacturing Technology Center, which . . . is no longer affiliated with Enterprise Florida, Inc.
- Enterprise Florida, Inc., proposes to have s. 288.9515(1)(a)–(f), Florida Statutes, amended so as to eliminate references to technology application services, and to broaden their focus to authorizing the corporation to provide services to technology-based businesses. Enterprise Florida, Inc.'s

specific recommendations for amending these and other statutory provisions are presented in their entirety in Appendix A of the OPPAGA report which contains EFI's recommended changes to s. 288.9515, F.S. OPPAGA reviewed these recommendations and concluded that they are reasonable.

The Technology Investment Research Fund was established to partner the private sector and the state's research universities to develop marketable technologies. The fund was to invest in projects that had potential to generate marketable products beneficial to the state's economy. EFI still administers the Technology Research Investment Fund.

In its report, OPPAGA recommended that:

- The Legislature should amend and re-enact s. 288.9515(3) and (4), Florida Statutes, relating to the Technology Research Investment Fund. Enterprise Florida, Inc., still administers Technology Research Investment Fund projects and has begun to receive royalty payments from projects that resulted in commercialized products. We recommend that the Legislature amend these sections to allow Enterprise Florida, Inc., to use the Technology Investment Fund as a seed capital fund to help finance the creation of new high technology businesses in the state and use moneys currently in the fund for that purpose.
- The Legislature should not re-enact s. 288.9517, Florida Statutes, relating to audits and examinations by the Auditor General and OPPAGA, since the Auditor General and OPPAGA already have authority under other sections of statute to audit and examine EFI and its programs.

Proposed Changes under HB 617

The bill re-enacts s. 288.9515, F.S. and includes EFI's recommended changes. The amendments to s. 288.9515(1) & (2), F.S., delete references to technology application services. These services are no longer provided by EFI because in 1999 the Manufacturing Technology Center was separated from EFI. Technology application services were provide by the Manufacturing Technology Center, and are now provided by its successor organization, the Florida Manufacturing Extension Partnership. The amendments also more accurately reflect EFI's current activities and focus on emerging technologies.

The bill amends s. 288.9515(3) & (4), F.S., to use the Technology Research Investment Fund as a seed capital fund to help finance the creation of new high technology businesses in the state and use moneys currently in the fund for that purpose.

The bill also repeals s. 288.9517, F.S., relating to audits and examinations of the technology development board by the Auditor General and OPPAGA.

Corporate Income Tax/Adjusted Federal Income

Florida levies a corporate income tax equal to 5.5 percent of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year (s. 220.11(2), F.S.). A taxpayer's "net income" is based on its adjusted federal income (s. 220.12, F.S.). A taxpayer's "adjusted federal income" is its taxable income adjusted with certain additions and subtractions that are prescribed in statute (s. 220.13(1), F.S.).

Changes under HB 617

The bill revises, effective July 1, 2005, the calculation of "adjusted federal income" to subtract from taxable income all amounts that a taxpayer ordinarily would include in its taxable income by reason of membership or ownership of an interest in a limited liability company that meets specific criteria. For the amounts to be subtracted from taxable income, the limited liability company must:

- Have come into existence before January 1, 2004;

- Be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes;
- Have at least 3,500 full-time employees in this state throughout the taxable year; and
- Be primarily engaged in this state in a space flight business.

Urban Infill and Redevelopment

The Growth Policy Act (act), codified in ss. 163.2511-163.2526, F.S., was created, in part, to help integrate existing programs and incentives in order to promote urban infill and redevelopment. Elements of the act include designation of urban infill and redevelopment areas (s. 163.2517, F.S.) and creation of an Urban Infill and Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program (s. 163.2523, F.S.). Under the grant program, 30 percent of the general revenue appropriated shall be available for planning grants to be used by local governments for the development of urban infill and redevelopment plans; 60 percent shall be available for 50-50 matching grants for implementing projects that further the plan's objectives; and 10 percent shall be used for outright grants to support project implementation.

The program was funded at \$2.5 million for one year and included provisions for the Office of Program and Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct a review and evaluation of the impact from the program and report to the Legislature before the 2004 Regular Legislative Session. The review reported that local government found the grant program generally useful in their redevelopment initiatives, particularly in providing "gap" monies to supplement or leverage other revenue sources. The report recommended, among other things, that grant recipients be required to report on program activities and outcomes. The report also recommended that the Legislature consider directing OPPAGA or another entity to evaluate state urban redevelopment programs to assess the overall impact of these programs.

Changes under HB 617

The bill revises s. 163.2517, F.S., of the Growth Policy Act to encourage local governments to involve their community colleges, universities, and other higher-education institutions in the visioning and planning processes that are part of the development of an urban infill and redevelopment plan for the community. In addition, local governments are encouraged to enter into agreements with the institutions, under which the institutions will contribute resources and expertise to the redevelopment effort.

The bill also requires local governments that receive moneys under the Urban Infill and Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program to report annually to the Department of Community Affairs on their progress in meeting performance measures identified in their infill and redevelopment plans. A local government that receives a planning grant under the program must, for example, identify which local incentives were approved to stimulate private investment and whether the plan's goals are consistent with the community input received in creating the plan. A local government that receives an implementation grant under the program must report on: progress in implementing specific activities in the plan, changes in economic and demographic indicators, and the types and amount of financial incentives used to encourage private investment in the area. A grant recipient also must develop measures to assess how the grant is affecting local conditions.

The bill directs the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to develop procedures for:

- Helping state agencies and local governments obtain state and federal grants to support revitalization of distressed urban areas;
- Developing and maintaining a listing of available grants;
- Assigning staff contacts for information on grants; and
- Providing technical assistance on completion of grant proposals.

The bill directs the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to report to the Legislature by January 31, 2005, on a review of state economic development programs designed to help revitalize distressed communities.

Personal Lines Agents

In general, insurance agents transact insurance on behalf of an insurer or insurers. Agents must be licensed by the Department of Financial Services (DFS or department) to act as an agent for an insurer, and be appointed (i.e., given the authority by an insurance company to transact business on its behalf) by at least one insurer to act as the agent for that particular appointing insurer or insurers. Requirements vary by line and are based upon resident or nonresident license type.

Although requirements vary by line of authority, general requirements for agent licensure include being 18 years of age; submitting an application; paying required fees; satisfying pre licensing examination requirements, when applicable; complying with requirements as to knowledge, experience, or instruction; and submitting fingerprints. Applicants for a resident agent license must be Florida residents.

According to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), Florida is one of eight states that does not issue a personal lines agent license. These licenses are limited to agents transacting business related to property and casualty insurance which may be sold to individuals and families both in Florida and in other states. These licenses are limited to noncommercial purposes only, primarily residential homeowners insurance and personal automobile insurance sales. Under current law, limited customer representatives may sell private passenger motor vehicle insurance, but only to Florida residents.

According to representatives with the department, by establishing a personal lines license in Florida, it will allow insurance companies and other large agency producers to establish agency locations in Florida for the purpose of transacting insurance with customers residing in Florida or residing in other states, thereby enhancing Florida's job market and overall economy. These officials state that creating the personal lines agent license will also enhance reciprocity with other states. In 2002, the Insurance Code was amended in order to bring Florida into compliance with the uniformity and reciprocity provisions of the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLB Act), while preserving certain "consumer protection" laws. Under the GLB Act, certain state regulation over insurance agent licensing is preempted to the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers unless a majority of the states and territories achieve uniformity or reciprocity by November 12, 2002. The GLB Act requires states and territories either to enact uniform producer licensing laws or to ensure non-discriminatory treatment through reciprocity for non-resident agents. The department believes that the Florida law is in compliance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioner's Producer Licensing Model Act, but has not yet received NAIC approval.

Changes under HB 617

The bill creates a personal lines agent license which would be limited to transactions involving property and casualty insurance for noncommercial purposes, such as the sale of residential homeowners and personal automobile insurance.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 163.2517, F.S., of the Growth Policy Act to encourage local governments to involve their community colleges, universities, and other higher-education institutions in the visioning and planning processes that are part of the development of an urban infill and redevelopment plan for the community.

Section 2: Amends s. 163.2526, F. S., to require local governments that receive moneys under the Urban Infill and Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program to report annually to the Department of Community Affairs on their progress in meeting performance measures identified in their infill and redevelopment plans.

Section 3: Directs the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to develop procedures for: helping state agencies and local governments obtain state and federal grants to support revitalization of distressed urban areas; developing and maintaining a listing of available grants; assigning staff contacts for information on grants; and providing technical assistance on completion of grant proposals.

Section 4: Directs the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to report to the Legislature by January 31, 2005, on a review of state economic development programs designed to help revitalize distressed communities.

Section 5: Amends paragraphs (h), (o), and (q) of subsection (5) of s. 212.08, F.S.; reducing the value of business property eligible for tax exemption in an enterprise zone from \$5,000 to \$500; and deleting reference to urban high crime area and renaming them "urban job tax credit area."

Section 6: Amends s. 212.097, F.S.; renaming the Urban High Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area Program; adding targeted industry eligible for the qualified target industry business tax program as eligible for the program under s. 212.097, F.S.; deleting all references to "high crime" in the program under s. 212.097, F.S.; revising the eligibility for an area to be designated as an urban job tax credit area to include factors other than crime rates; authorizing an eligible business under the urban job tax credit program to transfer any unused tax credit; and requiring the Department of Revenue to adopt rules for the transfer of unused tax credits.

Section 7: Amends s. 212.098, F.S.; renumbering subsection (12) as (13) and adding new subsection (12); authorizing an eligible business under the rural job tax credit program to transfer any unused tax credits.

Section 8: Effective July 1, 2005, amends s. 220.13(1)(b), F.S., to revise the calculation of "adjusted federal income" to subtract from taxable income all amounts that a taxpayer ordinarily would include in its taxable income by reason of membership or ownership of an interest in a limited liability company that meets specific criteria.

Section 9: Amends s. 220.1895, F.S.; renaming the Urban High Crime Area Job Tax Credit as the Designated Urban Job Tax Credit Area program; deleting reference to a review of the job tax credit programs by the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to the Governor and the Legislature by February 1, 2000.

Section 10: Amends s. 288.095(3), F.S.; clarifying the contents of a report from Enterprise Florida, Inc., due December 31 of each year.

Section 11: Amends s. 288.1045, F.S.; extending the expiration date of the Qualified Defense Contractor Tax Refund program from June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2009.

Section 12: Amends subsection (7) of s. 288.106, F.S.; relating to the Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund Program; extending the expiration of the tax refund program to June 30, 2009.

Section 13: Amends s. 288.901, F.S.; allowing EFI to select its own Executive Committee without restrictions.

Section 14: Amends s. 288.90151, F.S.; deleting language relating to EFI's and the Agency for Workforce Innovation and jobs preparation, clarifying the requirements for cash giving to EFI and deletes in-kind contributions to EFI; clarifying what EFI must include in its annual report in terms of reporting on return-on-investment (ROI) and customer-satisfaction; and allowing EFI to use an economic analysis firm for the ROI study.

Section 15: Amends s. 288.903(3), F.S.; revising statutory language allowing for EFI to hire any employee at a base salary greater than the Governor's salary and allowing the EFI Board to establish and modify an employee's compensation.

Section 16: Amends s. 288.904(1), F.S.; facilitating decision making by EFI's Board by changing the requirements for action votes, clarifying EFI's role regarding approving contracts when another entity, such as OTTED, makes an award.

Section 17: Amends s. 288.905(6), F.S.; deleting provisions in current law that EFI employees may not receive a pay raise or bonus in excess of a pay raise or bonus that received from a similarly situated state employee.

Section 18: Reenacts and amends s. 288.9515, F.S.; related to EFI's technology development programs.

Section 19: Amends subsection (2) of s. 288.99, F.S.; deleting reference to the urban high crime tax credit program and renaming it the designated urban job tax credit area.

Section 20: Amends s. 626.015, F.S., to create a definition of the term "personal lines agent" to mean a general lines agent who is limited to transacting business related to property and casualty insurance sold to individuals and families for noncommercial purposes.

Section 21: Creates subsection (3) of s. 626.022, F.S., pertaining to the scope of part 1 of ch. 626, F.S. (insurance representatives, licensing procedures, and general requirements). The bill clarifies that part 1 applies to general lines agents and applicants and personal lines agents and applicants, except where otherwise provided.

Section 22: Amends s. 626.241, F.S., to provide that an examination for licensure as a personal lines agent must be limited in scope to the kinds of business transacted under such license. Also requires the examination to consist of not less than 100 questions.

Section 23: Amends s. 626.311, F.S., to include personal lines agents and define the type of insurance the personal lines agent is allowed to transact.

Section 24: Amends s. 626.727, F.S., pertaining to general lines agents, customer representatives, service representatives, and managing general agents. The bill provides that the provisions of this section which apply to general lines agents and applicants also apply to personal lines agents and applicants.

Section 25: Amends s. 626.732, F.S., to include specified pre-licensing education requirements for personal lines agents. Such requirements pertain to completion of classroom courses, correspondence courses, or employment experience in responsible insurance duties. The bill requires an applicant to complete a total of 52 hours of classroom courses in insurance to qualify for licensure as a personal lines agent.

Section 26: Provides that the Department of Financial Services cannot be required to issue personal lines insurance agent licenses on the effective date of this bill if its licensing systems have not been changed to accommodate the new license.

Section 27: Amends s. 626.747(1), F.S., to require any agent or agency, firm, corporation, or association which has established one or more branch places of business to have at least one licensed general lines, or life or health, agent who is appointed to represent one or more insurers.

Section 28: Amends s. 627.351(6), F.S., by adding a new paragraph (r). A salaried employee of the citizens property insurance corporation who performs policy administration services subsequent to the effectuation of a corporation policy is not required to be licensed as an agency under s. 626.112, F.S.

Section 29: Repeals ss. 288.041(3) and (4), F.S.; removing EFI's explicit role in assisting and expanding the expansion of the solar energy industry.

Section 30: Repeals s. 288.9015(3), F.S.; removing obsolete statutory language regarding the state Workforce Development Board which was removed from EFI and renamed Workforce Florida, Inc.

Section 31: Repeals s. 288.8155, F.S.; repealing section of statute related to the International Trade Data Resource and Research Center which does not exist.

Section 32: Repeals s. 288.9517, F.S. and section 14 of chapter 93-187, Laws of Florida; repealing audits and examinations of the technology development board by the Auditor General and OPPAGA.

Section 33: The bill takes effect upon becoming law, except as otherwise provided for in the bill.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

For the portions of the bill concerning Urban Jobs Tax Credit, Rural Job Tax Credit, and EZ Business Property, the Revenue Estimating Conference estimates that the fiscal impact the for FY 2004/05 will be (\$3.8) million to General Revenue. The conference also estimates that recurring impact will be (\$2.7) million to General Revenue.

For the portion of the bill concerning corporate income tax, the Revenue Estimating Conference estimates that the recurring fiscal impact will be (\$2.0) million to General Revenue beginning in FY 05/06.

The Department of Financial Service estimates the insurance agency portions of the bill will have a fiscal impact of \$587,500 in FY 04/05 and of \$1,627,392 in FY 05/06.

2. Expenditures:

The QTI and CDC tax refunds are only available through appropriation. According to a representative at OTTED, if the bill is passed the fiscal impact is estimated to be in the \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 per year range. During the 2003/2004 fiscal year, the state appropriated \$21,000,000 to the QTI program. For fiscal year 2003 the State paid out \$270,000 in refunds for the QDC program.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

For the portions of the bill concerning Urban Jobs Tax Credit, Rural Job Tax Credit, and EZ Business Property, the Revenue Estimating Conference estimates that the fiscal impact of the bill to local government will be (\$0.6 million) in 04-05 and (\$0.3 million) recurring.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Businesses locating in enterprise zones will receive benefits in the form of tax exemptions and credits. Enhancing the business climate of enterprise zones and the surrounding local community will improve the economic status of the community and the state.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

Insurance Agency Licensing:

According to officials with DFS, it used as a guide The Florida Research & Economic Database, and estimated that approximately 12,715 firms are currently operating in Florida as insurance agencies. These firms will have to obtain an insurance agency license, but will not have to pay for a 3-year license fee as provided for in the bill. If officers of the insurance agency are licensed agents, and have filed a fingerprint card with the department within the last ten years, a fingerprint processing fee will not be required. In cases where officers are not licensed agents, a \$64 fee will be required if the officer submits a paper fingerprint card for processing. If the officer uses the Live Scan process now available in Florida, the cost will be \$60 in most locations throughout the state. The fingerprint charge is a one-time charge for the department unless there are changes in ownership or officers.

The DFS estimates that there will be approximately 2,500 applications received in the first year for this new licensure category. Each applicant will be required to submit a \$50 application fee, a \$5 license fee, a \$56 examination fee, and a \$64 fingerprint process fee if a paper card is submitted (\$60 for Live Scan). Each company choosing to appoint the personal lines agent will be charged \$60 per appointment which will be valid for 2 years. Continuing education providers and pre-licensing providers interested in providing educational courses for the new license category will be required to pay the department a one-time fee of \$100 for each new course submitted to the department for approval.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds. Although the bill will reduce the authority of municipalities and counties to raise revenues, the impact is expected to be insignificant and the bill is therefore exempt from the provisions of Article VII, Section 18(b), Florida Constitution. While the bill will reduce the amount of the Local Government Half Cent Sales Tax shared with municipalities and counties, it does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with municipalities and counties. Therefore, Article VII, Section 18(b), Florida Constitution does not apply.

2. Other:

Art. III, s. 6 of the State Constitution provides that every law must have only one subject. This bill concerns both economic stimulus and insurance regulation. This bill appears to have more than one subject. Consequently, this bill appears to violate Art. III, s. 6 of the State Constitution.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill requires the Department of Revenue to adopt rules related to a business transferring unused tax credits.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 10, 2004, the Workforce and Economic Development Subcommittee favorably adopted HB 617 along with six amendments to the bill. These amendments do the following:

- Amendment #1 – removes from the bill provisions related to the Community Contribution Tax Credit (CCTC) and the language that fifteen percent of the CCTC fund be set aside for the first six months of the fiscal year for projects located in rural enterprise zones.
- Amendment #1a – a conforming amendment to amendment #1 to remove the same language in another section of the bill.
- Amendment #1b – a conforming amendment to amendment #1 to remove the same language in another section of the bill.
- Amendment #2 – extends the expiration date of the qualified defense tax refund program from June 30, 2004 to June 30, 2009.
- Amendment #3 – makes several revisions in the statutes related to Enterprise Florida, Inc., related to revising and updating obsolete language related to the economic development trust fund and EFI's responsibilities (s. 288.095(3)(c), F.S.); allowing EFI to appoint its own chairperson, facilitating the establishment of a quorum for EFI board meetings, and allowing EFI to select its own Executive Committee without restrictions (s. 288.901(7), (8) and (11), F.S.); deleting language relating to EFI's and the Agency for Workforce Innovation and jobs preparation, clarifying the requirements for cash giving to EFI and deletes in-kind contributions to EFI; clarifying what EFI must include in its annual report in terms of reporting on return-on-investment (ROI) and customer-satisfaction; allowing EFI to use an economic analysis firm for the ROI study (s. 288.90151 (1), (4), (5), (7) and (8), F.S.); revising statutory language allowing for EFI to hire any employee at a base salary greater than the Governor's salary and allowing the EFI Board to establish and modify an employee's compensation (s. 288.903(3), F.S.); facilitating decision making by EFI's Board by changing the requirements for action votes, clarifying EFI's role regarding approving contracts when another entity, such as OTTED, makes an award (s. 288.904(1)(b)1, F.S.); deleting provisions in current law that EFI employees may not receive a pay raise or bonus in excess of a pay raise or bonus that received from a similarly situated state employee (s. 288.905(6), F.S.); deleting provisions of statute that EFI must assist in the expansion of the solar energy industry which according to EFI is inappropriate to promote one business sector over others without regard to its relative market potential (s. 288.041(3) and (4), F.S.); repealing section of statute related to the International Trade Data Resource and Research Center which does not exist (s. 288.8155, F.S.); and repealing obsolete statutory language regarding the state Workforce Development Board which was removed from EFI and renamed Workforce Florida, Inc., in 2000 (s. 288.9015(3), F.S.).
- Amendment #4 – reenacts EFI's technology commercialization and development initiatives and the Florida Technology Research Investment Fund (s. 288.9515, F.S.).

On March 17, 2004, the Commerce Committee favorably adopted HB 617 as a committee substitute and also adopted the recommendations recommended by the Workforce and Economic Development Subcommittee.

On April 15, 2004, the Committee on Finance and Taxation adopted three amendments.

Amendment 1 excludes from the calculation of adjusted federal income, for purposes of determining corporate tax liability, all amounts included in taxable income by reason of membership or ownership of an interest in a limited liability company with certain characteristics, including being engaged primarily in a space flight business in this state.

Amendment 2:

- requires communities receiving grants under the Urban Infill and Redevelopment Assistance Grant Program to report to the state on activities and outcomes related to development and implementation of their infill and redevelopment plans;
- directs the Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development to assist state agencies and local governments with the identification and pursuit of state and federal grants to help revitalize distressed areas; and
- directs the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to review the state's economic development programs related to community revitalization.

Amendment 3 creates a personal lines agent license which would be limited to transactions involving property and casualty insurance for noncommercial purposes, such as the sale of residential homeowners and personal automobile insurance.